THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

A GREAT UPRISING IN ENGLAND AGAINST THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE-APPREHENSIONS REGARD-ING GENERAL GORDON'S SAFETY-INDIGNATION THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Feb. 9 .- General Baker's defeat near Trinkitat was known in London by 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and it profoundly modified public opinion and public feeling about the whole Egyptian question. The collapse on the same evening of the debate on Mr. Bourke's (Conservative) amendment, attacking the Cabinet policy in Egypt, was due partly to this news and partly to the negligence of the whips. The political effect of the disaster is visible in the announcement of a vote of censure on the Ministry which the Marquis of Salisbury will propose next week in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons, encouraged by manifestations throughout the country of impatience and alarm over the continued supineness of the Ministry in the presence of continuing calamities in Egypt.

PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION INCREASING.

People cannot understand a policy of indifference to massacres in a country where England rules, and of indifference likewise to the defeats of armics which Englishmen officer. All the ordinary signs of rapidly growing agitation abound. The two London journals which endeavor to reflect the opinion of the majority of Englishmen, The Times and The Daily Telegraph, vigorously denounce the Ministry. Liberal journals in the provinces, while opposing the vote of censure, plainly declare their dissatisfaction with the Ministerial policy. Letters from constituents pour in upon members insisting that something must be done.

The baseless rumor circulated on Thursday of General Gordon's capture created a marked commotion and an increased solicitude about him. General Gordon's danger, for which men hold the Ministers directly responsible, is far more regarded than General Baker's defeat. More than one journal declares that the thoughts of the Nation are fixed on the Korosko desert and that the dromedary that carries General Gordon carries also the fortunes of the Ministry. The gravest accusations from Liberal, not less than from Tory or neutral sources, are everywhere heard against the Government's policy. The general feeling is that General Gordon's life has been uselessly imperilled because he was sent too late. The general dread is that he incurs fresh danger on account of the Trinkitat defeat, which will be certain to inflame the whole Soudan.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINISTRY.

Lord Granville's January letter to Sir Evelyn Baring, directing him to insist on the Khedive's adopting the policy which England recommends. and warning the Egyptian Ministers that the Governors will be dismissed if they disobey, puts an end to all discussion about English responsibility for the course of affairs in Egypt, the disasters in the Soudan and on the Red Sea littoral included, all which they might have prevented by exerting the authority they now admit they possess, and by obliging the Khedive to obey their advice against General Hicks's expedition and in

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

It will be idle for the Ministers to argue that point. The proposal of the vote of censure, being a party attack, will rally the Liberals to the side of the Ministry. For the purposes of that vote my judgment is that the Ministry are in no danger, as matters stand to-day, from the debate and the division of next week; but they will be expected. whatever they say about the past, to aunounce a new departure for the future, to look the facts of the Egyptian situation in the face, to accept the responsibilities of conquest, and above all to substitute deeds for words-not only to defend the Red Sea ports, but to attempt to rescue the garrisons, to defend Egypt, and to assert English authority on the Nile. The country will not stand many more disasters. General Gordon's death or his capture alone might prove fatal to the Ministry. unless they were to anticipate a possible calamity by clear pledges of immediate and vigorous action.

The Government cannot be overthrown. It may commit suicide. It need not necessarily follow the advice of The Times and proclaim at once a protectorate over Egypt; but it must make its actual protectorate efficient. The Pall Mall Gazette to-day declared that the adoption of a definite policy has and demands that the Ministry shall notify to all concerned that the entire control of Egypt is vested in English hands for a given period of years. Such in substance is the language held by the press. Even The Spectator to-day, while urging that the Cabinet are right about the Soudan, concedes that they are utterly wrong about Egypt.

The crisis is urgent enough to draw Professor Tyndall from his laboratory to express his shame and indignation over the news from the Soudan and his grief at the irresolution and cowardice of the

The press of all politics in all countries of Europe, in France, Italy, Germany, Austria, teems with indignation and derisive criticism on the ineptitude and the imbecility of the recent English policy in

THE GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES.

To-day's Daily News indicates that it is thought that the Ministers will avoid saying anything till next week. They sluggishly accept meanwhile the necessities of the situation. Two regiments of infantry are under marching orders for Egypt. Marines have been ordered to Snakim. Musketless bluejackets, aboard the Orontes, are off the port waiting to be landed.

The European Cabinets, according to The Times, are calling upon England to define its position and to give substantial guarantees for the common interests of civilization. The English press is already suggesting that Lord Wolseley should be sent at the head of a sufficient force, but opposing counsels in the Cabinet, it is believed, will still delay their taking decisive steps. The incredible rumor of an intended appeal to France for military assistance in Egypt is happily contradicted by authority.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. So swift has been the movement of public spinion in England itself that the Queen's speech, with its cumbrous paraphrases,

to future, history. Hardly a word has been heard since Tuesday on the subject to which it was announced the session would be devoted. Even the passionate debate yesterday on Ireland scarcely attracts attention. The reading in a thin House of an article from Mr. Parnell's organ, United Ireland, expressing indecent exultation over the destruction of General Baker's army, excited general disgust a disclaimer from Mr. O'Brien, the editor, of the expression of hope of General Gordon's death.

Mr. Parnell's long speech proposing censure of the Irish Administration presented him in the moving attitude of a censor upon illegality. He reviled Lord Spencer for suppressing rebel meetings. Mr. Trevelyan answered the speech with his usual ability and fairness. There was no

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The London papers published full accounts of Wendell Phillips's illness, death and funeral. There were many just enlogies, though they were not always accurate in facts. The Times misjudges Mr. Phillips's supposed hostility to the South and makes mistakes on other points of history. It says the American republic has lost in him one of its most remarkable citizens and its most brilliant anti-slavery orator-a man of whom any people might have been proud.

The Daily News describes him as essentially a man of the heroic order, belonging to the martyr age of American freedom, and thinks Americans even of the present day can but partly appreciate the courage of men like Mr. Phillips. It declares that it is too late to find fault either with the method or the manner of the anti-slavery agitation, and concludes that though Mr. Phillips was not always a trustworthy guide outside his own great subject, his mistakes never detracted from his character as one of the most upright publie men of his time, and that Americanshave reason to rejoice that such men have been among them. There are many other similar public tributes and

DEATH OF A LONDON CELEBRITY.

Mr. Hayward's death, which has been expected daily for weeks past, elicits a general tribute of respect and regret for a man who occupied during the last thirty years a unique position in London society as the last of the famous talkers. He was unrivalted in his way, and had marked influence in politics, which was quietly exerted. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, who was present at the funeral. He was at the head of one department of literature.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK,

Other events of the week must be briefly dismissed. Mr. Ruskin's lecture on storm clouds is described by scientists as eloquent nonsense.

Oxford for a second time refuses to follow the lead of irrational humanitarians. It votes by a large majority \$50,000 for Burdon Sanderson's physiclogical professorship, vivisection included.

Mr. Cameron's vivid narrative (exclusive and covering two columns) of the Trinkitat battle has again put The Standard ahead of its rivals.

The Marquis of Salisbury has stolen a march on the Liberals with a motion in the House of Lords for a Royal Commission on housing the poor. The Wellington statue, condemned last summer,

has been weakly respited by the Ministers in deference to military susceptibilities. Its removal to Aldershot is now promised. blow has been struck at the gambling hells,

which lately have been numerous at the West End, by Judge Ingham's decision, and heavy fines against Jenks, the proprietor, and other members of the Park Caub devoted to baccarat, where thousands of pounds were lost nightly. Lawyers say that Jenks's appeal will be likely to succeed,

Mr. Planquette's new opera bouffe, "Nell Gwynne," was well produced at the Avenue Theaon Thursday, and proved a brilliant success with Miss Florence St. John as the heroine.

WAR MEASURES IN THE SOUDAN.

GENERAL GORDON'S MARCH TO KHARTOUM THE OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BE EX

TENDED-FRANCE READY TO ACT. LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Zobehr Pacha, who is now in Cairo, has been questioned regarding the safety of General Gordon. He says that no friend of his will molest the passage of General Gordon to Kharoum, notwithstanding the fact that General Gorden during his former régime put Zobehr's son to death. The Government at Cairo contradicts the report that General Gordon carries with him a large sum of gold. He has only bills, a part of which are on Khartoum. He left £40,000 in specie at Assouan. The rest of the gold, amounting to been postponed almost to the verge of criminality, £50,000, has not yet been forwarded from Cairo, General Gordon has been spoken four days beyond

After the conference yesterday between Nubar Pacha, Sir Evelyn Baring, the British Minister, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Evelyn Baring sent recommendations to the home Government to prepare to dispatch a strong contingent of troops to operate from Suakim for the relief of Khartoum Minister Baring reports that the reinforcements of marines now on the way to Admiral Hewitt will be barely sufficient to hold Suakim against the rebels. Admiral Hewitt has himself telegraphed to the Admiralty that he can guarantee the defence of the island and the city of Suakim when reinforced by 700 men. In that event he will clear the town of all Egyptian troops, whose thorough untrustiness at the critical moment has been

abundantly proved. THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

These and other advices are causing the Government to reconsider the policy, previously decided upon, to confine operations to the Red Sea and the immediate coast region. The Ministers now are discussing the advisability of adopting a more liberal course of action and of greatly extending the sphere of their warlike operations. They have about come to the decision to dispatch a picked Anglo-Indian contingent to Berber by way of Suakim. The preparations at the War Office here and in India indicate that the probable strength of the expedition will be 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavairy.

and several batteries of light guns. It is now perfectly certain that France is ready to co-operate with England in the Soudan, in case the British Government consent. The French papers deny that England has asked the co-operation of France. The truth is that M. Waddington, the French Minister to England, was the first to move in this matter. He assured the English Government of the readiness of the French to unite

with them in a joint expedition. THE FALL OF KHARTOUM PREDICTED. Military authorities consider the fall of Khartoum certain before relief can possibly reach there. The celebrated German explorer of Africa, Dr. Behm, who is now director of the Geographical Institute at Gotha, says, in speaking of the advices received from Khartoum, that El Mahdi himself

Continued on Second Page.

THE OHIO RISING YET IN CINCINNATL. THE FLOOD OF LAST YEAR TO BE SURPASSED-THE

GAS EXTINGUISHED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIRUNE.] CINCINNATI, Feb. 9 .- The register at this hour hows sixty-four feet of water in the Ohio. The mark of the flood of 1832 is only three inches above the present water line, and the mark and extorted mild censure from Mr. Gladstone and of the flood of 1847 is five inches below it. Last year there was twenty-eight inches more than now. How much higher it is going this time is still uncertain Old river men are predicting one foot more and then a rapid decline. The weather is turning cold.

The rise in the last twenty-four hours has been

At Gallipolis the water is several feet higher than it was last year. At Maysville, sixty-five miles up the river, the water is rising three-quarters of an inch an hour, and the mark of last year is covered. At Ripley, fifty-four miles above this city, the water has been steadily rising. The rise here, therefore, is likely to continue for another

day. Thus far there has been no wind, which might have caused serious washouts and the unsettling of buildings on their foundations. There has been no difficulty thus far in providing for those who have been driven from their homes. But the water yet to come may even beat the record censures some aims of Mr. Phillips's later life, but of last year. Close calculators, after comparing the stage of water last year at points above with the present stage here, are of the opinion that sixtyseven feet will be the mark before Monday morning. If this should prove true the damage to property will be great. The gas is burning dimly in the city to-night, and the supply will be exhausted before midnight.

The weather all over the Ohio Valley has been foggy and drizzly, but not much rain fell.

THE LOSSES LESS THAN BEFORE. It has been stated that the losses this year, with the same stage of water, would not be more than 10 per cent of those last year. This applies mainly to personal and household property. In the item of pianos alone last year the aggregate loss was heavy. Now scarcely a single instrument will be damaged. But in other and larger interests the loss must be heavy. The interruption to the business of manufacturing, trading and transportation must continue for from two to four weeks. Much damage

tinue for from two to four weeks. Much damage has been caused to machinery. The lumber and coal yards will suffer to about the same extent as last year. In the Mill Creek Valley, where there are immense vegetable gardens, the loss is impossible to estimate. It would be idle to compute in figures the total losses. Up to this time there has been no great disaster.

No railroad property, except machine shops, has been injured. The tracks, embankments and bridges in the vicinity of this city are all intact. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road has had no interference with its travel. Its depot is used by the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore roads. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road uses its own track to the Eighth-st. station. When the water covers the track a short distance about the depot its trains will stop a mile further out, at the stockyards. The Pan Handle road will not be able to use its depot to-morrow, but can stop a short distance out. Nearly all the street cars are running on this side of the river, but none can cross to the Kentucky side.

THE SAFETY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY. The conditions for safety and comfort are excellent in many portions of the city. The impression that a large part of the city is covered by water is erroneous, and the portion that is submerged, except in the suburbs, is not much used for dwellingouses. The arrangements for preserving the peace and preventing crime are vastly better than when there is no flood. Not only are the police more

watchful, but they are reinforced by 500 militia-men, who patrol the streets at night.

The relief work here grows daily as the stock of provisions of poor families imprisoned in their houses diminishes. The best men in the city are directing the work and giving it their constant per-sonal attention. In Newport, Ky., the burden has grown so great that the Mayor has called on neigh-boring Kentucky towns for help.

THE TORREST OF THE MUSKINGUM. Marietta and Parkersburg have been off by railroad and telegraph since Wednesday, This afternoon a single railroad wire has been opened to Belpre, Ohto, opposite Parkersburg, and from this source it is ascertained that the flood has been terrible at that point, and at 7:30 this evening the river is still rising. It has already gone nine feet higher than last year's flood. The railroad bridge across the Muskingura, between Harmar and Marietta, was swept away. The reason for the exceptionally high water here is that the Muskingum poured its unprecedented torrent into the Ohio Just as the thoods from Pittsburg came down. The fact of this unusual height and that the river is still rising has an important bearing on cal-culations of the extent and duration of the high

WHERE THE WATERS ARE RECEDING.

FIRING ON THE STEAMERS-LOSS OF LIFE AND

PROPERTY-USE OF THE SCOTT LAW. WHEELING, Feb. 9 .- The receding waters left : deposit of muddy slime in the streets which the fire engines were busy to-day in removing. A water famine is threatened, with no prospects of relief before Monday. The home subscriptions for the relief of the destitute have reached \$6,000. The situation among the homeless who are sheltered in schoolhouses, churches and other buildings grows worse. Not enough food can be procured to feed them and give aid to the neighboring towns that are suffering. Mayor Miller said to-night that he had hoped to avoid appealing for aid to the country at large, but now feared that it would have to be done. Clothing, food and money are badly needed. Two children died to-day from exposure and insufficient and unfit food. That the worst has not yet begun is the sickening concluto which the thoughtful are forced. An unknown woman in the Fifth Ward last night fell from the second story window of a house into the water and was drowned. A baby of a tamily named Lash, who live on the island, was drowned. Tim McCarty, who lives on the island, lost \$2,500 in gold which was in a house that Ewas swept away, Many large sums of money have been lost. The estimated total loss in this vicinity is \$6,000,000 including both sides of the river. The Whitaker Sheet Iron Works and the Chicago Car Rooting Company lose \$75,000.

The steamer John Lewis arrived from down the river this evening. She was riddled with ballets, and her passengers were lying on the cabin floor covered with mattresses and life preservers as a protection from missiles. The beat left Parkersburg this morning. She reports that many houses at New Martinsville have been swept away. The Prissburg Stave Works and drying houses are a total loss. There is not a vestige left of Cochranville, a village in Mouroe County, Ohio. At Moundsville the penitentiary ran out of water and the citizens had to carry a supply to the place. A reason given for firing on the steamer was that the inhabitants feared that the waves from the vessel would complete the work of destruction done by the flood.

At Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 200 people are fed by organized charity. Funds are drawn from the proceeds of fines under the Scott law.

Pittsburg, Feb. 9.—The waters are steadily receding and in a few days all traces of the flood will be removed. The effective arrangements made for relief prevent much of the suffering estimated total loss in this vicin-

oved. The effective arrangements made elief prevent much of the suffering be removed. The effective arrangements made for relief prevent much of the suffering which would otherwise have been expe-rienced. Many manufacturing establishments re-sumed operations this morning, and others will do so on Monday. With the exception of the Pittsburg and Lake Eric, and the Pittsburg. McKeesport and Youghiogheny, all the railroads are running as al. The first-named road expects to resume on

FEARS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 9.—The condition of the Tennessee River is the all-absorbing theme of conversation to-day, and fears are entertained that for hdr claim. there will be another great flood. There have been | Subsequently she asserts that Edward A. Murphy,

belongs already to ancient, while reform belongs THE FLOODS IN THE WEST. heavy rains for several days, and the Signal Service | another Trenton lawyer, made a similar representation even if the rains cease now. The river is 30 feet above low-water mark, and is rising at the rate of 4 inches an hour. It is predicted that the city will be under water on the present rise.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

A CALL FROM WEST VIRGINIA-KINDNESS OF MES-DAMES PATTI AND GERSTER.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA! WHEELING, Feb. 9 .- We need help, money and clothing for women and children. We find it impossible to get along, as we hoped, without aid. The suffering here and at points above and below beggars description. Relief parties are working day and night. More than ten thousand of the people of this city are dependent and will be so for weeks.

CHARLES BURDETT HART,

Editor Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 9 .- On the representation of the citizens of West Virginia that the local resources are insufficient to relieve the suffering resulting from the floods, the Governor has sent dispatches to Senators and Representatives in Congress, asking that the joint resolution for the relief of the unfortunates be increased to \$1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- In view of the calamity which befallen Cincinnati, Colonel Mapleson has decided to postpone the opera season, which was to begin there next Monday, for the present. In consequence, entire company will remain here next week. At the suggestion of Mesdames Patti and Gerster, Mr. Mapleson intends to organize a special performance to be given in this city next week, the proceeds of which are to be transmitted for the relief of the sufferers of the flood.

STATE OF THE LOWER OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The situation is still un changed here and at the towns across the river. The weather turned colder and it stopped raining early this morning. The sun is trying to shine. The river has been almost on a stand-still since 6 o'clock, with forty feet four and one-half inches in the canal. It is not expected that there will be very much further rise in Kentucky of the river. At Frankfort it is still falling.

At Frankfort it is still falling.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 9.—The river is 44 feet 10 inches and is rising 4 of an inch per hour. The weather is cloudy and colder. The probability is that the flood will hardly reach 50 feet here, and the people are prepared for even 53 or 54 feet.

Evanstille, Ind., Feb. 9.—A more hopeful feeling prevailed this morning. The rain has ceased and the temperature is cooler. The river is rising a half an inch an hour and now covers the point opposite the city, but still lacks three feet of being as high as in last February. Still, a large amount of property is in danger of being overflowed.

ICE GORGES IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 9.-The Susquehanna River continues to fall gradually, and the broken ice is running much thinner. Large quantities of oose logs are coming down, caused by the breaking of a boom at some point north. Advices from all points north show a general fall in the river. The gorge at McCall's Ferry remains solid, but the river has fallen sufficiently to allow the backed ice to pass down under the gorge, which will itself gradually wear away and come down by degrees. It is generally conceded that with to-day terminates the Susquehama ice gorge of 1884.

Harristing Feb. 9—The fee in the Ceno-

Susquehanna ice gorge of 1884.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The fee in the Cenodoquinot Creek, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna River, broke to-day and caused a tremendous flood. Four bridges over the creek, between Carlisle and the river, of the value of over \$80,000, were crushed and carried away, and considerable damage was done otherwise. Three dams were washed out and the mills connected with them were so badly injured as to prevent their running until they can be repaired. The freshet is the worst ever known in the Cumberland Valley. Portions of the wrecked bridges are now jammed against the piers of the Northern Central Railroad bridge at the mouth of the creek.

ONE HUNDRED HOURS OF RAIN. GALVESTON, Feb. 9 .- A special to The News from Longview says: "It has been raining here contin-ally for nearly one hundred hours. The bottoms in every direction are flooded. Many extensive wash-outs and slides on the railways are reported."

THE RISING OF THE JAMES RIVER.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 3.—The recent rains have swollen the James River nine feet above low-water mark at this point and the river is still rising rapid y. Great fears are felt of a disastrous flood. The gradually giving way under the pressure of the water, and should they break every vestige of property in that section of the city will be swept

SHOT IN THE ACT OF BURGLARY.

CAPTAIN BOSSLER'S GREETING TO TWO MEN ENTER ING HIS HOUSE BY THE WINDOW. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Leganon, Penn., Feb. 9 .- For somet ime past the Lebanon Valley has suffered considerably from the depredations of burglars, and at 10 clock this morning wo desperate and unknown men visited the cottage res dence of Captain J. H. Bossler, of Myerstown. rawled up to the sill of a rear lower window of a slitting oom, adjoining the bedroom of Captain Bossler and rife, who occupy rooms on the first floor. Apparently this fact was not known to the thieves, who pried off the inner catch of the such, and began raising the window, on the inside of which was a lattice shutter. The noise awak ened Mrs. Bossler, who aroused her husband. The Captain ocured his pistol and went toward the window, Though the lattice he saw the outlines of two men, one of whom was gently raising the window. The Captain opened the lattice, with his revolver cocked and drawn, and just as he did so the disengaged burglar pulled a pistol. The Captain, however, "got the drop" on the man, and quick as a flash and a lose quarters fired. The burgiar nearest to him grouned and dropped to the ground, while the second burgla pulled and discharged a pistol at the Captain, the ball whistling past his cars.

The burglar then jumped back and the Captain fired again. The burgiar bent low and raised up his wounded companion and made a desperate effort to shoulder and carry him away. The wounded man staggered to his feet and told his friend to run for his life, as it was all up with him. The wounded man staggered a short him. The wounded man staggered a snort distance, when his companion bade him farewell and disappeared in the darkness. The firing aroused the neighbors, and they, together with the captain, found the third bleeding from a terrible wound in the abdomen. He was closely questioned, but, notwithstanding his supposed near approach to death, he doggedly refused to say anything, saying he intended to die game. Constable Moyer took the wounded man on a sled to the Lebanon fall, where he is now. Several persons have Constable Moyer took the wounded man on a sied to the Lebanon fall, where he is now. Several persons have looked at him, but were unable to identify him. He told the officers his name was Miller and that he came from Philadelphia. On searching his clothing nothing was found but a small pocket looking-glass, a purse and a box of matches. Captain Bossler commanded a company in the 14th Regiment Pennsylvania Bucktails during the war, and was a brave officer. He stood the fire last night as well as he did in 1862-63. It is believed that the two thieves were those, remaining of the band of three who recently visited Salunga. Lancaster County, fand where one was shot dead in a senfile with Mr. Stauffler while attempting to rob his cigar factory. The others tramped scross the country, and undertook to rob Captain Bossler. Late this evening it was reported that the wounder man's real name is Neppieb, and that a relative of his lives in North Third-st., Philadelphia.

LAWYERS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

THE MANNER IN WHICH A WOMAN WAS DISPOS-SESSED OF A MORIGAGE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Feb. 9 .- A bill involving sensa tional developments as to two leading lawyers of this city has just been filed in the Court of Chancery, by Mrs. Kezlah Dunn, of Philadelphia, formerly the wifelof the late Isuae A. Dunn, of this city, from whom she was divorced. The bill alleges that the complainant in 1874 came into possession of a mortgage for \$8,000 upon a valuable bushness property in this city. Through her agent, Woodbury D. Holt, a Trenton lawyer, she received the interest regu berly until 1877, when Mr. Holt visited her in Philadel phia and told her that the mertgage was worthless owing to the depreciation of the property and to the claims of prior heirs on the building, and offered to give her \$900 for it. Of this sum \$500 was to go to the discharge of a debt owed by Mrs. Dunn to himself. She refused and now alleges that afterward in Trenton the offer was repeated and she was shown by Helt, at the County Clerk's office, the record of what he told her were two prior mortgages, which would leave nothing of the property

and offered \$1,200 for the mortgage, \$500 of it to go to pay Holt's claim. Mrs. Dunn finally accepted this offer and Holt's claim. Mrs. Dunn finally accepted this offer and assigned the mortgage to Murphy. On the same day the latter reassigned it to Jennie E. Dunn, wife of Alexander Dunn. The whole property was subsequently conneyed to Alexander Dunn by the original owner. Mrs. Dunn's bill alleges that the representations of Holt and Murphy were false and fraudulent, that there was only one mortgage alead of hers on the property, that the property was worth much more than the amount of her mortgage over all prior incumbrances, and that the whole transaction was a conspiracy on the part of Holt, Murphy and the Dunns to defraud her out of her mortgage. She prays the Court for relief and also for an injunction to restrain the allenation of the property by Alexander Dunn and his wife. The Chancellor has granted the injunction pending further p roccedings.

urther proceedings.

The answer of Holt and Murphy is not yet filed, but will

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ROCHESTER, Feb. 9.—John Kelly, who was indicted in January for the murder of Jacob Lutz, was onvicted to-day of murder in the first degree. The homicide occurred in October. Lutzand his son lived together in an old house four miles south of the city. Kelly was charged

with having entered the house about midnight, murdered the old man, assaulted the son and stolen \$10, which had been paid Lutz the day previous. The Lutz boy has been in the city hospital since. He testified on trial positively to having seen Kelly enter the house, strike his father, and assault him, the defence attempted to prove an alibi, Kelly had been "on a spree" in the early part of the night, and he claimed that he stept in a lumber yard the rest of the night. He was corroborated in part by the testimony of several witnesses. He was put on the stand and testified to his whereabouts. He has manifested remarkable in-difference during trial, and received the verdict with a smile.

smile.

Judgment was stayed to February 16, when a motion for a new trial will be made. The jury reached the verdict on the first ballot. Considerable excitement prevails, as it was generally believed the defence had raised reasonable doubt as to Kelly's guilt.

CHARGED WITH KILLING HER HUSBAND. THE TRIAL OF MRS. GEORGE W. HAIGHT IN UTICA [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 9.-The trial of Mrs. George W. Haight of Deruyter, Madison County, who was indicted last March for murder in the first degree for killing her busband, will begin at the Court House in Morrisville on Monday, Mr. Halght was a respected citizen and a Justice of the Peace. At time of his death, about 2 a.m. Tuesday, February 27, Mrs. Farnham, the going to his room she found him sitting on the floor stunned and unconscious. His wife was in bed. Mrs. Farnham could get no intelligible answer to questions saked Mrs. Haight, but was requested to call the doctor. He came and found a builet hole which penetrated the skull and lodged in the brain. Mr. Haight survived only twenty-three days. Mrs. Haight's only answer was: "It must have gone off accidentally." Mr. Haight had had about \$20,000 of life insurance. Mrs. Haight was charged with attempting to burn her house four years ago. Upon the death of her husband she was arrested and indicted by the grand jury. This is the first trial of a woman for high crime in Central New-York in a number of years. Ex-District-Attorney M. D. Barnett, of this county, appears for the prisoner.

THE IDLE MILLS AT FALL RIVER.

SIGNS WHICH POINT TO THE TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FALL RIVER, Feb. 9.-An unsuccessful effort was made by some of the members of the Board of Trade to hold a meeting this afternoon. A rumor is current that a spirit of open rebellion now exists among the members of the Board, who, although opposed to the reduction, were compelled by force of circumstances to submit. These agents, it is said, are in an angry mood and feel disposed to act independently of their organization and resume work next month at the old rates. Such a move would mean the dissolution of that body, which is not regarded as probable at the present time. It is a fact that the spinners in the Shove and Slade mills have been informed that the former rate of wages will be restored to them, beginning on Monday morning, provided they return to work on that day.

This action of manufacturers will probably be adopted

in all the mills before long, thereby putting an end to the in all the mills before long, thereby putting an end to the strike. Efforts will be made by some corporations to get their factories supplied with help at reduced rates, but it is thought their attempts will be unauccessful. A mass meeting of cotion operatives was held to-night; several enthusiastic speeches were made by spinners and weavers. The sentiment was in favor of prolonging the strike until wages are restored. A special meeting of spinners has been called for Tuesday night, at which Frank K. Forster will deliver an address.

ACCIDENT TO A SLEIGHING PARTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Quite a serious afternoon, in which four persons of this village were injured severely. H. V. Bostwick, a leading citizen and the head of a large manufacturing establishment, accompanied by his wife and son, Charles, and a driver, Gifford by name, went in a sleigh to visit some relations. In attempting to permit another sleigh to pass, Mr. Bostwick's seligh was upset, throwing its occupants under the hoofs of the horses attached to the other sleigh. The animals after plunging, kicking, and striking with their hoofs each of the persons bence at them, were finally driven over the prostrate people. Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick sustained severe injuries, and their son had his skull fractured. George Dresser, the driver of the other sleigh, was thrown out and received internal injuries.

HAZLETON STILL SINKING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 9 .- It is now charged that the ground which sank at Hazleton Thursday, causing the destruction of several buildings, was known to have been in a dangerous condition some time before the disaster occurred. The latest reports from the town are to the effect that one end of the Lehigh Valley Rail. are to the enece that one chief that furniture is being re-moved therefrom. The new engine house of the company is also somewhat broken and no engines will be lodged in it for the present. Only one or two families are now living upon the undermined district. Old miners continue tirm in their belief that the ground continues to move and tnat it will sink in new places.

THE END OF THE OLD SHIP NEW-ORLEANS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 9 .- The old ship New-Orleans, on the stocks at Sackett's Harbor, fell this morning. John Oats was instautly killed, and Ralph Godfrey, M. Jeffreys and another man named Heemans were seriously injured. The ship was recently sold by the Government to New-York parties and was being dis-

FATAL DOSE OF CARBOLIC ACID.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9.-Maxwell B. Ochlitree, a resident of this city, died at his home here to-day from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid taken in mistake for a solution of assafeetida prescribed by his physician. A servant unintentionally administered the fatal dose and he died before a physician could be sumed. The deceased man was eighty-one years of age

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE WHIPPING POST IN DELAWARE,
WHMISTON, Del., Feb. 9.—Six convicts—five colored
and one white—were whipped at Newcastic this morning. THOMAS TALBOT'S RESIGNATION. Bostos, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity to-day Hon. Thomas Taibot resigned the chairmanship and withdrew from the Board, and Charles F. Donnelly, of Boston, was chosen his suc-

cessor.

THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

ALBAN, Feb. 9.—The Governor has recommended to
the President the appointment of David John Johnson, of
Cohoes, as Commissioner to represent the State of NewYork at the New-Orleans Cotton Exposition, and of
Ephraim Chamberlain, of Utlea, as alternate.

ACCOUNT OF STOCK TO BE TAKEN.

ASBURT PARK, N. J., Feb. 9.—Chancellor Runyon has issued an order compelling Henry Stienbach, of the firm of Stienbach Bros, to allow an account of the stock to be taken in the store at this place previous to a dissolution of partnership, and to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Charles E. C. Gay, coal and wood dealer at Wellesley, has filed a petition of insolvency at Decham. He has habilities of some \$12,000.

Dedham. He has habilities of some \$12,000.

CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.
TROY, Feb. 9.—The proprietors of the Malleable Iron
Works in this vicinity, in which the recent labor disturbances occurred, were arrested this morning, charged with
mathining a misance in obstructing the street with pig
iron. The arrest is the outgrowth of labor troubles.

SHEEP SUFFERING WITH HYDROPHOBIA.
TROY, Feb. 9.—Twenty-five sheep belonging to J. H.

SHEEF SUFFERING WITH THOSE SHEEP SUFFERING WITH THOSE SHEEP SUFFERING WE sheep belonging to J. H. Weaver, a Peteraburg farmer, are suffering from what a physician pronounces to be hydrophobia. The sheep were all bitten by a dog, some receiving merely a scratch across the nose. Some of them have knocked their horus off. One has died.

off. One has died.

A LARGE SALE OF OLD IRON.

Thor, Feb. 9—The Crown Point Iron Company has sold 10,000 tons of old from to the Lackawanna from and Coal Company, of Seranton. The Albany and Rennselaer Iron Company, of Troy, takes the entire product of the south furnace, and the Seranton Steel Company the

PRICE THREE CENTS. JOHN B. HASKIN'S CHARGES

A DIRECT DENIAL BY MAYOR EDSON.

JOHN KELLY REPUSES TO SAY WHETHER MR. EDSON MADE PLEDGES-MR. HASKIN REPEATS THE

The special Committee of the Assembly which is investigating the City Government held a highly interesting and important session yesterday. The committee-room in the Metropolitan Hotel was crowded all day by politicians who listened to the testimony of Mayor Edson, John Kelly, John B. Haskin and Alderman Pearson with much interest. The principal part of the testimony was called forth by the letter from John B. Haskin addressed to Colonel E. T. Wood, Mayor Edson's brother-in-law, and printed in The Sun a few days ago. In this letter Mr. Haskin charged that at a meeting of Tammany leaders, held in Mr. Kelly's house just prior to the nomination of Mr. Edson for Mayor, the latter made a pledge that, if he were nominated and elected, he would renominate Sidney P. Nichols for Police Commissioner, John J. Gorman for Fire Commissioner, and Thomas S. Brennan for Charities Commissioner; and that the first vacancy among the Police Justices should be given to Tammany Hall. These pledges, Mr. Haskin asserted, had been carried out. It was to ascertain the truth of these charges that the three gentlemen were summoned to testify.

Mayor Edson admitted having met a party of gendemen before his nomination for Mayor, but denied that he promised to nominate any particular persons for office. He said that he told the gentlemen that as he would owe his election to Democratic votes he would divide his patronage between the factions which supported him. He was positive that he had given no pledges to nominate any particular man. He would not attempt to build up one organization at the expense of another; and with that all seem satisfied.

When John Kelly was called to the stand and asked if Mr. Edson had pledged himself to renominate or reappoint certain persons in case of his election, he positively declined to answer. In regard to the meeting of Messrs. Miller, Pearson, Wendel and Waite, four of the Republican Aldermen, at his house, by his invitation, he testified without reserve. He said that he wished to induce them to vote for Alderman Kirk, the Tammany candidate tor President of the Board. He gave details of the meeting

and of the inducements held out to the Aldermen. The testimony of John B. Haskin, directly contradicted that of the Mayor. He had listened intently to the testimony of Mr. Edson and Mr. Kelly. He described at length the preliminaries of the meeting in Mr. Kelly's house, and told who were there, where they were seated, and what topics were discussed. He declared that Mr. Kelly, after reminding Mr. Edson that the terms of office of Messrs. Nichols, Gorman, and Brennan would expire soon after he entered upon the duties of the Mayoralty, said that they were warm friends of his and valued members of the Tammany organization, and asked him whether he would reappoint them to the positions which they hold. Mr. Edson assented. Mr. Haskin was asked whether he could be mistaken in this. He replied that the Mayor gave his consent either by saying yes, or by nodding affirmatively. It was the understanding of all present that the Mayor had given this promise. Mr. Haskin himself, in order that that there should be no misunderstanding, practically repeated the question to the Mayor, and received an affirmative reply.

Alderman Pearson described in detail the visit of himself and his Republican colleagues to Mr. Kelly's house, and the inducements held out to them to vote for Mr. Kirk for president of the Board. John A. Anderson, a bookseller in Reade-st., told how Deputy-Sheriff Finn extracted \$100 from him.

TWO MEETINGS AT MR. KELLY'S HOUSE.

The chairman, Mr. Roosevelt, and Messrs. Erwin, O'Neill and Nelson were present, Mr. Welch alone being absent. Messrs, Peekham and Miller, counsel for the committee, were in their place, as was Mr. Cockran, counsel for the Sheriff. When the proceedings were begun Mr. Cockran made some remarks respecting the publication of the statement that the Sheriff refused to submit his books to the committee. He said that Mr. son had no disposition to withhold the books, but that he in behalf of his client, applied to the District Attorney for don to go before the Grand Jury and testify. The Sheriff went before them and promised to produce the books on Monday at 11 o'clock. In order to produce them the Sheriff could not allow them to go out of his possession. Mr. Cockran said that Mr. Davidson, when that examination was over, would be perfectly willing to have them come to the hands of the committee

The chairman called attention to the action of the com the books in the Sheriff's office. He then produced a etter from the accountant, Mr. Sprague, addressed to Mr. Miller, dated February 6, stating substantially that he had called upon the he was courteously refused access to the books, the Sheriff saying that under advice of counsel he had decided to resist the attempt of the committee to examine the books, and that he declined access to any and all books pertaining to the office.

Mr. Cockran contended that the Grand Jury had the right to determine from the books whether a crime had een committed, and that they were the more imperative body, whose requirements it was the duty of the Sheriff

Mr. Davidson was then asked by Mr. Miller whether at the time Mr. Sprague called the books had been demanded by the Grand Jury, and he replied that they had not.

The Sheriff was then examined as to the character of the books and their contents; the number of deputies and their duties; the fees allowed by law and retained by them. On this point he stated that wherever any question arose as to the amount of fees charged the was investigated, and in case the charge was improper the deputy was suspended, unless the matter was satisfactorily arranged. He did not know of cases where denutles charged fees that they had no right to exact. A case being laid before him of a charge of \$100 by a deputy in levying on goods, he said he would be surprised if a citizen suffering in such manner did not call it to his attention, as the difficulty would be adjusted and the

A few questions were asked of Warden Finn as to the exact time of imprisonment in case of committais. He said that a man committed for two days would be re-ecived in the prison to-day and discharged to-mo rrow. The same method applies to prisoners sentenced for tep days. In reality they serve but nine days.

EX-SHERIFF BOWE'S FRANK ANSWERS. Ex-Sheriff Bowe was examined briefly as to his knowledge of the law providing for charges for transfer of prisoners. In substance he disclaimed all knowledge of im-proper charges by him, saying that he left the matter in hands of Under Sheriff Stevens and clerk who made up the lists. These gentlemen had no object in making excessive charges, as they were paid not by fees, but by salary. He had when going into the office, he said, called a meeting of his subordinates, and directed them to make no charges for anything to which he was not legally entitled. There had been a dis-cussion at one time as to his right to charge for prisoners conveyed from the Police Courts to the Island, and the result was that he believed he was entitled to the charge. He trusted Under-Sheriff Stevens, however, in all those matters, because of his long experience. There was nothing that he himself wanted to conceal in his administration, he added, and he did not find it necessary "to go South for his health," but had remained on the spot. His office had been worth to him about \$50,000 a year. He bad \$250,000 in suits against him; had paid out \$15,000, but was indemnified and expected to get it back again. He still kept his office open and employed his clerks. This had to be done as a rule for two or three years by every Sheriff upon retiring. Mr. Bowe was dis for his frank responses to all questions asked.

MR. HASKIN WISHES THE MAYOR TO SPEAK FIRST. John B. Haskin was then sworn. His attention was called by Mr. Miller to a letter printed in *The Sun* on January 26, purporting to have been written by him, and he was asked about certain statements contained therein in regard to a private meeting held prior to Mayor Edson's election, at which that gentleman was present. "You charge in that letter," said the counsel, "that Mayor Edson had appointed a son of Colonel Edward T. Wood